

WHITMAN CALLED BECKER'S SLAYER ON COFFIN PLATE

"Murdered July 30, 1915,"
Will Go to Grave
with Body.

DEATH INSCRIPTION ORDERED BY WIDOW

Manton, Defiant, Says Governor
Mentioned Four Names, One
of Man High in Office.

Charles Becker,
Murdered July 30, 1915,
By Governor Whitman.

That startling inscription is engraved
on a silver plate which was fastened
last evening on the lower half of the
lid of the dark oak coffin containing
Becker's body, which lies in the parlor
on the third floor of 2291 University
avenue, The Bronx.

The plate is about four by seven
inches. The letters, in script, are
about an inch high. The plate is just
below the top of the lower half of the
lid. The open section shows Becker
down to the waist. Cosmetics hide the
burns made by the electrodes on the
forehead.

Several persons, including Mrs.
Becker, were in the room where the
body lies—the house is now occupied
solely by Mrs. Becker and her brother,
John Lynch—when a Tribune reporter
called last evening. Reports that such
a plate was on the coffin circulated
through The Bronx shortly after it
had been placed on the lid, but the
news was not credited.

John Lynch responded to the bell
rang by the reporter, who asked whether
there was truth in the report that had
sent him to the house.

"Yes, that is correct," said Lynch,
in a matter-of-fact tone. The visitor
seemed to be unconvinced, whereupon
Lynch said:

"If you doubt me, go inside and see
for yourself. Go in, in any way."

Mrs. Becker Near Casket.

The reporter did so and was quickly
convinced. Mrs. Becker, who was
dressed in white, trimmed with black,
stood some distance from the casket,
talking with several friends who had
called to express their sympathy. No
body else entered while the reporter
was present, so it was not possible to
learn what thrill a first reading of the
inscription had occasioned.

Mrs. Becker said that she had ordered
the inscription on the plate.

"Why?" she was asked.

"You should know better than to ask
me that," she replied indignantly.

"And will the plate go with the body
to the grave?"

"Certainly," was the quick answer
made by Lynch. He did not antici-
pate opposition to its presence
that would effect its removal before
the body is buried to-morrow.

His manner of speech indicated that he
regarded the inscription as one justly
fitting to the situation.

District Attorney Martin of The
Bronx, in whose jurisdiction Mrs.
Becker lives, could not be reached last
night to ask if there was any possi-
bility of action on his part. Twenty
years ago, when Carlisle Harris was
executed, his widow put a plate on his
coffin, inscribed: "Murdered by the
State." Nothing was done about it.

When it was noted around this
plate was actually on a coffin lid
of a person tried to gain admis-
sion to the house to see it, but George
Lynch, another brother of Mrs. Becker,
stood guard at the door and refused
to let in any but friends and a few
reporters. Across the street six or
seven small groups, including three or
four women, stood for several hours,
hoping to make their way into the
house.

Mrs. Becker, instead of being in bed
under the care of a physician, was in
better spirits than at any time since
her husband died in the electric chair.
She has recovered much of her com-
posure and it is thought that but a
few more days will bring her back to
a state of mind as nearly placid as a
woman in her place can attain.

It also was noted that the in-
cident, it will naturally require con-
siderable time for her to give thought
to things other than Becker's death.
When his body was brought home on
Friday afternoon she had a couch placed
in the rear parlor, a few feet from the
coffin, and there she has tried to sleep.
In this she has not been very success-
ful.

Numerous police friends have visited
the house. Had Becker died a hero
in the performance of his duty the
mourning of ending his life would
probably not have been much greater.
The men in the uniform who knew
Becker are standing by his memory.

Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing
Sing called on Mrs. Becker early yester-
day.

The funeral will be held to-morrow.
At 10 o'clock in the morning services
will be held in the Church of St.
Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Avenue
and Fordham Road, The Bronx.
The Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, the pastor,
will officiate.

"I Can't Believe It,"
Says Whitman
(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Albany, Aug. 1.—When the Governor
returned home, shortly before 1 o'clock
this morning, and was told of Mr.
Manton's statement, he said:
"The Becker case is closed. I shall
not discuss it in any of its phases."
When informed of the inscription on

MRS. ROOSEVELT ILL, ABOARD TRAIN

Ex-President Rushes Wife Home-
ward, Party Passing Through
Omaha Yesterday.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Omaha, July 31.—Mrs. Theodore
Roosevelt is ill and is aboard a North-
western fast train, being taken home
by her husband.

The Roosevelt party passed through
Omaha early this evening, but by re-
quest of Mr. Roosevelt all information
of their movements was kept from the
newspapers and the public by the rail-
roads over which the party is travel-
ing.

At the railroad station Mr. Roose-
velt denied himself to every one, in-
cluding reporters, but passengers on
the train told of Mrs. Roosevelt's ill-
ness, and this was confirmed by the
fact that the party had passed through
the city.

BATTLESHIP RAMS AND SINKS BARK

The Nebraska Saves Crew of
the Mabel I. Myers After
Crash in Fog.

Boston, July 31.—The battleship Ne-
braska, rounding Cape Cod in a thick
fog to-night, was in collision with a
bark believed to be the Mabel I. Mey-
ers, of Belfast, Me. Wireless advices
said the Nebraska was not seriously
damaged. The bark, however, was be-
lieved to have been sunk, as the battle-
ship reported that she had taken off
the crew and was bringing them here. She
is expected to arrive to-morrow morn-
ing.

The Meyers left Barbados July 6
for Portland, Me., and this city. She
was commanded by Captain Meyers,
her principal owner, and carried a crew
of nine men.

The Nebraska, after manoeuvres off
Rockport, Mass., was bound for New-
port.

DRUG FIENDS RELISH GOAT DIET IN TOMBS

Munching Fresh Laundry Stirs
Suspicion—Test Shows
Heroin in Starch.

Several prisoners industriously
chewing their shirts and collars, in-
stead of tobacco or chewing gum, led
to the discovery in the Tombs yester-
day of a new method of smuggling
drugs to prisoners. Investigation
showed that the starch used on the
fresh linen sent to prisoners by rela-
tives contained a solution of heroin.

For a week the keepers have been
puzzled at the pleasure some of the
inmates took in munching their laun-
dry.

They reported the fact to the
warden, and when the prisoners' laun-
dry came yesterday it was tested and
the drug detected.

A man with a glass eye
called to see a prisoner, and when his
glass eye was removed as a part of
the search a tiny package of heroin
was found beneath it.

CITY CUPID SETS RECORD

July Busiest Month in History
of Marriage Chapel.

The marriage chapel in the Municipal
Building broke all monthly records
during July.

There were 730 weddings, for each
of which 10 cents was charged to cover
the cost of the revenue stamp on the
marriage certificate. June's brides
numbered 641. Most of the ceremonies
were performed by Alderman Quinn, of
Madison or Alderman Smith, of
Brooklyn.

PEACE FLAG RESENTED

White Border Bad as Red,
G. A. R. Men Declare.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 31.—Display
of an American flag with a white bor-
der around it, by a society at Fort
Dodge, interested in world peace,
caused Alderman General Connor to
day to instruct Fort Dodge authorities
to take action if the display is re-
peated. Complaints were made by G.
A. R. veterans, who declared the act as
much desecration of the flag as if a
border of red had been sewed around it.

Jar at Spaulding-Barker Wedding;

Maid of Honor Quits: Place Vacant

"Slight Misunderstanding"
Between Bridegroom and
Miss Goodrich Said To Be Cause—Bride
Wealthiest Heiress
in United States.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Harbor Springs, Mich., July 31.—Miss
Catherine Barker, heiress to \$30,000,000
and the richest woman of her age in
the United States, was married to
Howard Spaulding, Jr., shortly after 4
p. m. to-day. There was a gap in the
bridal procession as it moved from the
dining room to the rose-covered altar
in a corner of the sun porch overlook-
ing Little Traverse Bay. The gap
should have been filled by Miss Eliza-
beth Goodrich, maid of honor.

What was characterized by the Good-
riches as a "slight misunderstanding"
between Miss Goodrich and Howard
Spaulding was responsible for the ab-
sence of the maid of honor. The cause
will not be told by members of either
family. It is said to have been brew-
ing for some time, however, and must
have been serious, as Mr. Spaulding
and Miss Goodrich have been close
friends. It was understood that Miss
Goodrich sent back her dress and hat
earlier in the day.

The break in friendly relations be-
tween Miss Goodrich and young Spaul-
ding did not affect the other mem-
bers of the families. Mr. and Mrs. Al-
bert W. Goodrich attended the wed-
ding, and their other daughter, Miss
Rosemond Goodrich, acted as one of
the bridesmaids.

MERCURY AT 92; HOTTEST JULY 31 IN 44 YEARS HERE

Six Die from Heat, Two of
Them Driven to Suicide
—Three Drowned.

BOY A VICTIM IN CENTRAL PARK

Many Are Prostrated—No Re-
lief in Sight—Throngs Flee
to Hills and Beaches.

The mercury, which has been special-
izing in altitude flights for the last few
days, went out after a record yester-
day. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon it
had reached 92 degrees, thereby be-
stowing on the day the hottest of the
summer so far, but also the added dis-
tinction of being the warmest July 31
which the city has felt in forty-four
years.

At sunrise the city was almost bear-
able. The mercury was resting at 75
degrees. Shortly thereafter the heat
quickened and began a sullen, relent-
less drive toward the 90's, which
reached its climax and the season's
record at 4 in the afternoon. Under
its influence humans wilted and col-
lapsed with almost the frequency of
linen collars. Scores dropped in the
streets and ambulances were busy from
sunrise to sunset carrying victims to
the hospitals.

Throngs Flee City.

By noontime every train and boat
leaving the city was jammed. The
beaches about the city were crowded
all day long. From the lower East
Side men, women and children made
for the city parks and sat there, gasp-
ing, long into the night.

To the sun-scorched city the Weather
Bureau offers no hope of relief to-
morrow, it says, will be "continued
warm, with light winds." High humid-
ity will also probably continue.

In the wake of the year's hottest
day followed the usual number of
casualties in and about the city. Six
deaths, two of them suicides, are at-
tributed to the weather.

Three drownings are also recorded
and more than forty heat prostrations
in the city alone. One man fell and
was seriously injured while sleeping on
a fire escape.

Driven to frenzy by the heat, Henry
Schultz, janitor of the apartment
house at 311 Manhattan avenue, wait-
ed until his wife had gone out and
then hanged himself by a rope at-
tached to the bathroom transom after
turning on the gas. He was dead when
his wife returned.

After complaining that he could
stand the heat no longer, Andrew Syn-
der, of Raritan, N. J., went to his
room, stood in front of his looking
glass and sent a revolver bullet through
his brain.

Boy Drowns in Park.

The heat caused the death of Arthur
Sprague, of 365 West Eleventh Street.
He was sitting in his back yard when
he collapsed. He died before a phys-
ician arrived.

John Crinino, a subway inspector,
died at his home, 4 Decatur Street,
from the heat last night.

Driven by the heat to Central Park
Philip Con, seven years old, decided
to swim in the lake. Con was familiar
with the water, but in swimming beneath
the surface was caught beneath an
overhanging ledge, wedged fast and
drowned. The body was recovered
after half an hour's search by Isidore
Spiegel, a twelve-year-old Boy Scout.

Henry Mixenewsky, seventeen, of
Clifton, N. J., was seized with cramps
while swimming in Nash's Pond yester-
day afternoon. He sank before his
companions could reach him. The
body was recovered.

A twelve-year-old Ernest Mauro, of
household.

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AMERICANS KILL 6 HAYTI REBELS; PEACE DISTANT

Hospital Ship Ordered to
Port-au-Prince and
Reinforcements Go.

ADMIRAL PREDICTS LONG CAMPAIGN

Revolutionists Offer Presidency
to 12 Men in Vain—Thir-
teenth Accepts.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 31.—Fear of the
Navy Department that the trouble in
Hayti will assume serious proportions
was indicated to-day, when the hospi-
tal ship Solace was ordered to the is-
land and republic. Rear Admiral Caperton
reported that there had been no fur-
ther casualties among the landing
party of 400 Americans, but that six
Haytians had been killed and two
wounded.

Admiral Caperton takes the view that
serious trouble is ahead. He said that
the disarming of soldiers and civilians
alike was still going on. Large quanti-
ties of arms and ammunition already
have been collected and placed under
guard in the palace.

Due to the large area covered by
the city, however, it would take some
time to complete the disarmament of those
within its limits. During this time
there will always remain the danger of
snipers picking off American sailors
and marines, as was done in Vera Cruz
after the landing there last year.

After twelve prominent men had
declined to accept the candidacy for
President offered by the revolutionary
committee, Admiral Caperton stated,
Rosario Bobo had come forward to
take this perilous place. The Blot
party at Cape Haitien, according to re-
ports reaching Admiral Caperton, has
declared for Baourand. Admiral Cap-
erton pointed out that, in view of
these conditions, fighting between these
factions was almost sure to follow.

Another dangerous element, he
pointed out, may result from the pres-
ence of a large number of unemployed
men in and around Port-au-Prince.
The Haytian Construction Company,
an American concern, has stopped work
on its big contracts for lack of funds.
Throwing 1,200 men out of employ-
ment. The company was being paid out of
the Haytian Treasury, which is now empty.

Officials of the Navy Department be-
lieve that when the 500 marines who
sailed to-day from Philadelphia on the
battleship Connecticut reinforce the
men already landed by Admiral Caperton
the force of Americans at Port-
au-Prince will be ample to cope with
the situation.

No representations have been made
by the State Department as a result of
the overthrow of the government. The
killing of President Guillaume. None
will be made, it was officially
stated to-day, until a new government
is established with which the United
States can deal. As soon as possible,
however, the government is expected to
renew its efforts to negotiate a treaty
whereby the United States would man-
age the finances of Hayti and secure
the right to intervene in the interest
of peace.

Solon Menos, the Haytian Minister,
conferred with Secretary Lansing, ask-
ing for information from his country.
He has been unable to get any direct
news because of the general disorder
and overthrow of the government.

President Depressed by Killing of Jackies

Cornish, N. H., July 31.—The killing
of two American bluejackets at Port-
au-Prince, Hayti, was reported officially
to President Wilson as soon as he got
up to-day.

The news had a depressing effect on
the President. He probably will find
some way later of showing his appre-
ciation of the work of the two men
killed.

BERLIN STUDENTS HOOT U. S. EMBASSY

Police Called to Protect Build-
ings—Forbid Wearing
Stars and Stripes.

Zurich, Switzerland, July 31 (via
London).—American travellers arriving
to-day from Berlin report serious
anti-American disturbances there last
Tuesday and Wednesday.

A large crowd of students gathered
in front of the American Embassy and
hoisted and yelled until dispersed by
police.

The police, requested Americans in
Berlin not to wear Stars and
Stripes, as the sight irritates the Ger-
mans.

BERLIN SEIZES SKILLETS

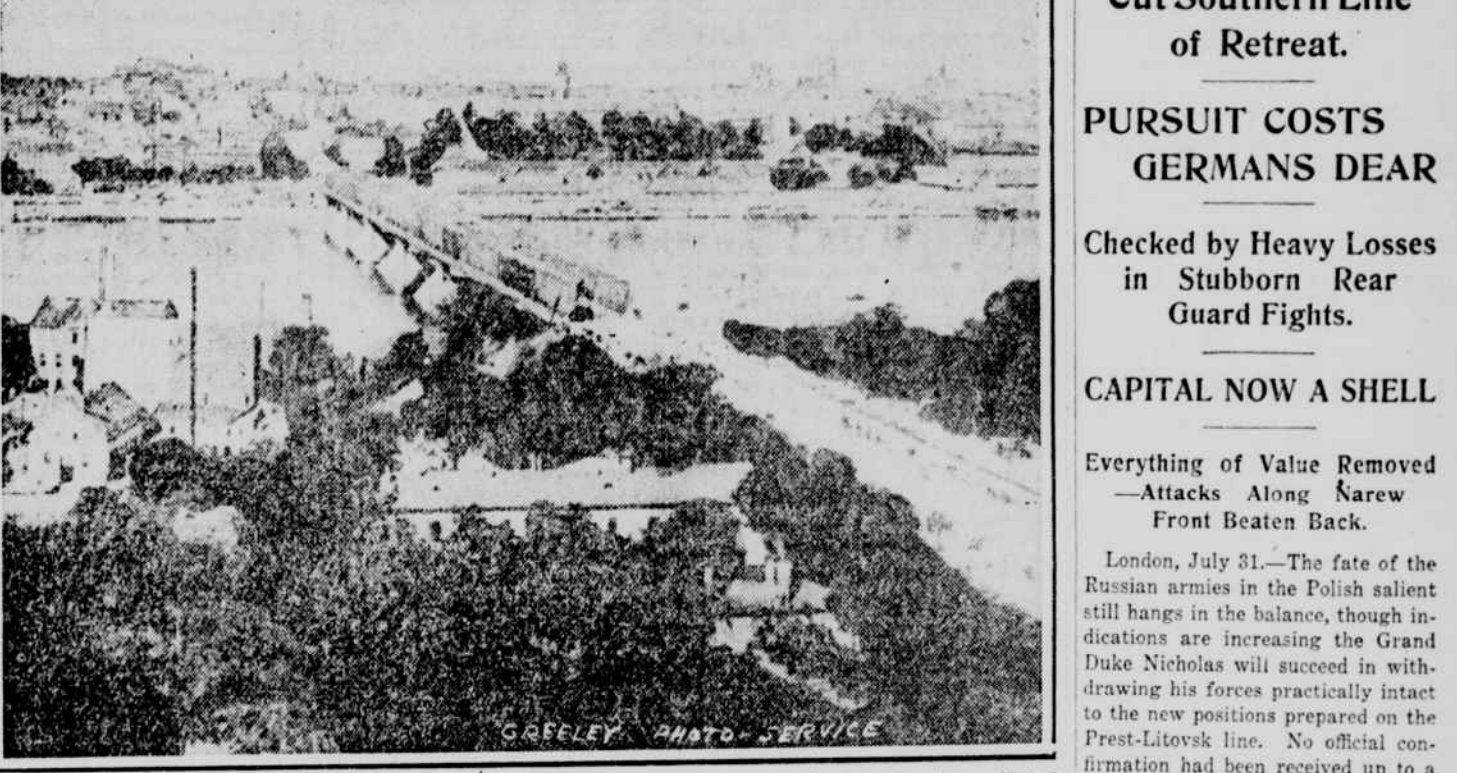
Housekeepers May Keep Pots
and Pans Subject to Call.

Berlin, July 31.—Military authorities
of the Province of Brandenburg, in
which Berlin is located, have issued an
order expropriating all supplies of cop-
per, brass and nickel. The order cov-
ers skillets, pots, pans and kettles in
households.

These articles may be retained until
further notice, but must not be sold,
destroyed or disposed of in any way.

Russians Quitting Warsaw as Teutons Threaten Rear

REAL PRIZE AT WARSAW—ONE OF THE VISTULA BRIDGES.



Warsaw gains its strategic importance largely because of the bridges that cross the broad and deep Vistula there, the possession of which by the Germans would remove the menace of further Russian offensive in Poland. The Russians have prepared to dynamite all these structures on their retirement from the city.

KAISER SAYS HIS CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR

London, August 1.—Emperor William has issued a manifesto to
the German people on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, ac-
cording to a Reuter dispatch via Amsterdam from Berlin. In the
manifesto the Emperor says:

"One year has elapsed since I was obliged to call to arms the
German people. An unprecedented time of bloodshed has befallen
Europe and the world."

"Before God and history my conscience is clear. I did not will
the war."

"After preparations for a whole decade the coalition powers, to
whom Germany had become too great, believed that the moment had
come to humiliate the empire, which loyally stood by her Austro-
Hungarian ally in a just cause, or to crush it in an overwhelming
circle. No lust for conquest, as I already announced a year ago, has
driven us into the war."

"When in the days of August all able-bodied men were rushed to
the colors and troops were marched into a defensive war every Ger-
man on earth felt, in accordance with the unanimous example of the
Reichstag, that it was a fight for the highest good of the nation, its
life, its freedom. What awaited us if the enemy force succeeded in
determining the fate of our people and of Europe has been shown in
the hardships endured by my dear province, East Prussia."

"The consciousness that the fight was forced upon us accom-
plished miracles. Political conflict of opinion became silent; old op-
ponents began to understand and esteem each other; the spirit of true
comradeship governed the entire people."

"Full of gratitude, we can say to-day that God was with us. The
enemy armies who boasted that they would enter Berlin in a few
months are with heavy blows driven back far east and west. Number-
less battlefields in various parts of Europe and naval battles off near
and distant coasts testify what German anger in self-defence and Ger-
man strategy can do. No violation of international law by our enemies
will be able to shake the economic foundation of our conduct of the war."

England Now Putting Her Last Ounce Into Struggle

Country Taken by Surprise, Lord Middleton Says,
Has Accomplished Wonderful Results in
the First Year of War.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, July 31.—What England has accomplished in the first year
of the war, although she was taken by surprise, is told by Lord Middleton,
who was Secretary of State for War from 1900 to 1903, and later Secre-
tary for India.

"A man who would judge England now must carry back to July of
last year, when there were not ten men in Great Britain who wished war
with Germany, and not one in a thousand who took such an event seriously
into account," said Lord Middleton.

"Had the British government foreseen war we should not have pre-
pared an expeditionary force of 150,000 men to encounter an enemy who
could mobilize 2,000,000. The cloudburst found us unprepared. The
canons of past warfare having since disappeared; peoples, not armies, are
contending. Nineteenth century refinements have been superseded by
sixteenth century barbarities."

"The Rip Van Winkle of August,
1914, awakes to an era of gas, green-
ades, sacks and slaughter in August,
1915. Realization of the changed con-
ditions has been gradual, and Britons
are notoriously slow moving."
"What is our year's record? Our
available armed men, including terri-
bly and Indian troops, were about
750,000 a year ago. We now have
more than a million men fully equip-
ped with artillery in the field in differ-
ent theatres of war, after incurring 350,
000 casualties and inflicting probably
twice as many. We have 2,000,000
more in garrison or under training."

"Munitions equipment takes longer
to improvise than trained men, but our
troops recently fired more shells in
one day than our 250,000 combatants
during the two and a half years of
the Boer war. During this period our
represent the activity of her most
formidable rival except for the subma-
rine warfare, which is mainly directed
against non-combatants."

"These achievements are best appre-
ciated by the American nation, but
they tell only half the tale. If the
history of 1915 be written from news-
paper records, which tell of strikes
and differences which are suppressed
by the England of to-day. Life
is not as usual. The whole country,
from the so-called leisure class to the
loafer, is working hard. Every man
of military age in every prominent
family is serving. Women of all
classes are working voluntarily for the
war. Great country houses have been
turned into hospitals. Shooting, rac-
ing, cricket, balls and entertaining
have been abandoned. Luxuries such
as motor cars and large establishments
have been ruthlessly reduced. So far
the enormous demand for labor has
saved the poorer classes from com-
pulsory self-denial except in their sple-
did contribution of men, but they will
soon have to bear their share. A na-
tion with half its territory overrun
will be less impressive; it couldn't be
more determined."

"Americans during their struggle
for existence in the Civil War thought
outsiders callous, and yet the Monroe
Doctrine had secured the Republic for-
ever against danger from without.
Great Britain is face to face with a
double danger and knows it. If her
feet can do no more than secure her
supplies, the whole contest must be
decided on land and our people must
be marshalled in armies for all time.
A nation rising so gigantic a penalty
from failure must be excused if it is
obdurate on all articles which can by
any possibility reinforce the enemy,
and has some right to American sym-
pathy."

"We are putting our last ounce into
the struggle. As an offset to our sac-
rifices we can achieve but one thing—
security. We can hope for but one
advantage—Anglo-Saxon fellow feel-
ing, which will forever establish an
effective check on those who disturb
the peace of the world."

Austrians in Lublin Cut Southern Line of Retreat.

PURSUIT COSTS GERMANS DEAR

Checked by Heavy Losses
in Stubborn Rear
Guard Fights.

CAPITAL NOW A SHELL

Everything of Value Removed
—Attacks Along Narrow
Front Beaten Back.

London, July 31.—The fate of the
Russian armies in the Polish salient
still hangs in the balance, though in-
dications are increasing the Grand
Duke Nicholas will succeed in with-
drawing his forces practically intact to
the new positions prepared on the
Prest-Litovsk line. No official con-
firmation had been received up to a
late hour to-night of the evacuation
of Warsaw by the Russian troops,
but that they are withdrawing east-
ward is certain.

The arrival of Austrian cavalry at
Lublin, which is officially announced
from Vienna, shows that the south-
ern line of retreat is entirely barred
to the retreating army, as Field Mar-
shal von Mackensen had previously
reached this railway.

There remains, however, the main
double track route through Minsk
and an equally good road from Ivan-
gorod through Lukov and the north-
ern line, which runs south of the
Bug River, to say nothing of in-
numerable vehicular roads which en-
ter the Polish capital from the east.
Therefore, so long as Field Marshal
von Hindenburg is prevented from
crossing the Bug from the north-
east, it is believed Grand Duke Nich-
olas has still an excellent chance of
saving his whole army.

When the Russians do reach the new
line of defence they will be faced by
another danger—that arising from the
advance of General von Blom's army,
composed largely of cavalry, which is
now approaching the fortress of Kovno
and is within three days march of the
Vilna-Petrograd Railway.

Resembles Manchuria Fighting.
The retirement, although described
by Petrograd as voluntary, is accom-
panied by very hard fighting, reminis-
cent of General Kuropatkin's retreat
from Liao-Yang, when he inflicted on
the pursuing Japanese losses greater
than his own. While the main army,
with the field artillery, is making its
way to the rear, infantry and cavalry
are protecting the flank and making
repeated attacks. In this way a few
hours are gained, which are of inesti-
mable value to the retreating forces.

It will probably be several days be-
fore the struggle is finally decided.
Nobody questions the fact that with
the capture of Warsaw the Germans
will score a victory which will not only
put the Russians on the defensive for
many months, perhaps well into next
year, but which will also greatly
hasten the civilian population of the
central powers and release an army
of one million or more men for an off-
ensive in the west.

By the occupation of Lublin, ninety-
five miles southeast of Warsaw, the
Austrians have cut the Russians' all
important means of communication
connecting the whole Southern Rus-
sian front between the Vistula and the
Bug rivers. The Russians have bat-
tled desperately to prevent the Teu-
tonic allies from gaining possession
of the Ivanogorod-Lublin-Chelm rail-
road, which is some distance paral-
lel to the Vistula River.

The Russians rushed to this front
new reserves and veteran troops whose
ranks had been severely depleted by
the fighting. These forces, although ex-
posed to a merciless artillery fire,
fought valorously and administered
serious checks to the Austro-German
forces.

Until a few days ago the Allies con-
sidered the Russians' defence of the
Lublin-Chelm railroad one of the hope-
ful features of the campaign in the
East.

Military Road Aids Germans.

Control of the Lublin-Chelm rail-
road will afford the Austro-Germans a
means of quick massing troops at
a point desired, and will deprive the
Russians of one of their main avenues
of retreat. A military railroad built
by the Russians south from Lublin
during their occupation of Galicia
through a region which, for strategic
reasons, had hitherto been left with-
out railroads proved of great advantage
to the Austrians in solving the prob-
lem of communication.

It was argued that the conduct of
this retreat without great loss would
entail the necessity of the Lublin-
Chelm front holding firm. Now that
it is broken, quick action on the part
of the Russians becomes imperative,
as also do the stemming of the in-
creasing German forces driving from
the Ivanogorod-Lublin-Chelm rail-